exports. They are now collecting and concentrating a naval force for that purpose and no doubt they may, for a short time, harase and annoy, and in some instances prevent the transaction of the commercial business of the Confederate States. But they will soon find out two things:-First, the British and French governments will not permit the business of their merchants, manufacturers and shipowners with the Southern confederacy to be interfered with by any naval force outside of the harbors. Second, when Northern ships blockade Southera ports, Old Abe will find out some fine morning very soon that Washington is invaded by an army of fifty thousand men, and that his flight to the North in disguise will be more precipitate than it was from Harrisburg to Washington. The capture of the federal capital by the army of the Confederates will drive every border slave State out of the Union and into the cotton confederacy.

Now this is just what the republicans want. The Tribune longs for it, and Garsison sighs for it, because a union with slave States is "a covenant with death and an agreement with hell." Phillips and Hale and Giddings have declared in favor of "permitting all the slave States to go," and there is no doubt that it is the design of the chief leaders of the republican party to "let the Union slide." The only point on which they are not fully agreed is as to whether the separation ought to be peaceable or to be effected by bloodshed or war. Some of the fanatics think that the slave States, left to themselves for a hert time, and without the protection of the Northern States (such protection as vultures give to lambs), would be compelled to emancipate the negroes; and if the work went slowly on, a few missionaries of the John Brown type would hasten the millenium. The Southern States being purged of the crime of slavery, there would be no longer any important ground on which the two sections could differ (unless, perhaps, protective tariffs), and a union might be once more consummated by a little diplomacy. Others of the bolder stamp are in favor of a war to the knife from the very start, and for arming the Northern free negroes and sending them among the slaves to create a servile insurrection, and to make the South a second St. Domingo. Which of the two plans is to be carried out will depend on circumstances. But certain it is that the present purpose of the administration and of the republican party is to force the border slave States out of the Union, in order to have and to hold a permanent ascendancy in a Northern free State confederation, and thus to control the spoils seecula seculorum.

WHAT IS THE NORTH TO DO FOR A NAVY?-The Confederate States have already annexed several of the United States vessels found in Southern waters. That, however, might be borne with tolerable equanimity, and those vessels might be replaced by others; but the worst of it is that all the regions on which the United States government calculated for the production of live oak timber for the construction of ships-of-war are located within the jurisdiction of the Southern confederacy. We are therefore dependent upon the charity of an alien government for the material for a navy-The South can, and probably will, go to work to get up an effective marine; but what will the North do? This is one of the fruits of that "irrepressible conflict" of which the re publican party is at once the author and the

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

Before Hon Judge Leonard.

CONVICTION OF AN OHIO DRY GOODS MERCHANT OF

MARCH 20—The trial of Benjamin Lindesmith, a resdent of Ohio, for obtaining goods under false pretences, which was commenced on Monday, was concluded yes terday, and resulted in the conviction of the defendant The case was an interesting one, especially to describe the control of the defendant terday, and resulted in the conviction of the defendant The case was an interesting one, especially to dry goods merchants. Lindesmith was indicted for obtaining a quantity of buttons, hose, gloves and other articles from Rirtland, North & Platt by means of false pretences. It appeared from the evidence that Lindesmith came to New York in August for the purpose of purchasing goods, and called upon several firms desiring to purchase dry goods on credit, he stating that he was worth \$5.00 independent of his liabilities, and that he owned real estate in Bladensburg. It was shown that these representations were false, and additional evidence was given to establish the guilty intent, the defendant having succeeded in getting over \$5.000 worth of dry goods from certain dry goods establishments in this city. The goods were sent to Bladensburg, Ohio, and on their arrival Lindesmith took a store, this could be merchandise, and at the expiration of two days repacked them in the night time and conveyed his dry goods—which were not adapted to that region—to another town. The jury recommended him to mercy, but notwithstanding this recommendation, the Court sentenced Lindesmith to the State prison for two years.

years.

CHARGE OF MURDER.

Marcs 20—The People is Jno. Renter.—The prisoner is charged with the murder of John Hughes, by stabling him, on the 14th December, in Thirty eighth street, between First and Second avenues. The prisoner resided in the front building of the above premises and the deceased in the rear. A quarrel occurred between the wives of the parties, upon which the prisoner went, armed with a gan, called Huges out, and, us it is alleged, shot him. He died on the 27th December in Belleview Hospital.

Two witnesses were examined, and the case was adjourned to Thursday morning.

The Mires Fraud. MIRES SUPPOSED TO BE THE IRISH DEFAULTER,
JOHN SADLEIR.
The following letter from a Paris correspondent of the
Dublin (Ireland) Nation appeared in the issue of that
journal of the 23d of February last.—

The following letter from a Paris correspondent of the Dublin (treland) Nation appeared in the issue of that journal of the 23d of February last:

The arch swindler, John Sadleir, has been arrested here, where he had long passed under the name of Miros. His desications—for he has been at imanciering and swindling and newspaper ownership once more—amount to some millions of francs. It is thought that for nearly a century no such await crash has occurred with respect to the speculations of a single man. None so gigantic has been known within the memory of any one living—this own previous frauds excepted.

Miros, as he was called, appeared in the world suddenly a few jears ago. No one knew from whence he came who hawas. The remotest point to which he can be traced backward was about feurs years ago; and he was then not above moderate meass. He has passed for a Jew; he is certonity in appearance very like a Hebrew; and, no doubt, with a guilible world, this helped to spread the idea that he was immemoraly rich. His transactions have been on a scale large enough for a Rothschild.

Sadler, it will be recalicated by all who knew him when he lived in Ireland, was remarkably like a Jew in features. Indeed, he was of on mistaken for a Hebrew in Ironden. The large sums of money that were missing after the Hampetead Haath trick, and which the London banks have long been valuely try ing to trace, no doubt supplied him with the means of starting afrests in Paris. It may be he hoped to make menoy enough to pay off all his debts in Ireland and England, and make interest with the government—through his friends and relatives, Mr. Vincent Scully, Member of Parlament, Mr. Justice Koogh and others—to be allowed to return home.

He could not keep from dabbling in newspaper ownership even in France. He owned the greatest part of La Paris, besides oontinuing still to be, sub rate, proprietor of his own paper, the Westir telegraph. Should the pecuniary position of La Paris be likely to suffer by revelations of the swinding of its owner

The Ningara Outward Bound.

The Cunard steamhip Ningara sailed shortly after noon to day, with fifteen passengers for Halifax and nineteen for Liverpool. She takes out a small cargo, but no specific

Sailing of the United States.
PORTIAND, Me., March 20, 1861.
The steamship United States sailed for Glasgow this

The Ice Embargo.

Rosnow, March 20, 1861.

Owing to the severe cold weather the past few days, the river has become full of loc, which interrupts averation seriously. The steamer Rendrik Hudson, from New York last night, bound for Albany, lies at Rhinobeck this morning, unable to proceed farther north. Her passengers were landed and went to Albany by railroad this morning.

NEWS FROM THE STATE CAPITAL

Perpetual Session of the Assembly-Report of the Gibbons Investigating Com-mittee-Gibbons Declared Guilty-Colport Against the Broadway Railroadments—Items in the Tax Levy—Unsafe Buildings—Regulations of the Port of New York—Allopathic Dose, &c., &c.

ALBANY, March 20, 1361.

The Assembly commences to day their almost perpetual session—a system that cannot fail to be ruinous to the true interests of the State. No person can sit in the Assembly Chamber twelve hours per day without soon be-coming unfit to consider as he should do the bills that he is expected to act upon. The session commenced this morning at nine o'clock. They will take a recess at two o'cleck, meet again at three, remain in session until six, and then take a rocess until half-past seven o'clock, and remain in session until eleven and perhaps twelve. No man, I care not how strong a constitution h may have, can remain in his seat and discharge his duties intelligently more than two or three days at a time. Better let the work be undone than to resort to

this mode of rushing it through.

The Gibbons Investigating Committee reported this morning against Gibbons, with the following resolution

appended to the report:

Resolved, That Jay Gibbons, the member from the First Assembly district of Albany county, has been guilty of official misconduct, rendering him unworthy of a seat in this House, and that he be and hereby is expelled.

A motion was made to have the report laid on the table and printed. This was opposed by two or three of the members, who thought, inasmuch as the report of the committee was unanimous, they had better decide it at once. The motion was finally adopted, and the report and testimony will all be printed before it is acted upon by the House. This is certainly a question of more than ordinary importance, but no person could have listened to the testimony on both sides without becom-ing convinced that Gibbons is one of the most innocent members on the floor of the House. Other members are, beyond a doubt, more guilty than

innocent members on the floor of the House. Other members are, beyond a doubt, more guilty than Gibbons. The difference is, Gibbons was not sharp enough to cover up his tracks, and has done above beard what others do sub roac.

There appears to be considerable feeling here amongst the republican members in regard to the reported appointment of Barney as Collector. A majority of the republicans had made up their minds that Simeon Draper should have that position, he having done a great deal for the party, whilst Barney was comparatively unknown in political circles. Were the subject referred to the members of the Legalature, Draper would have at least four to one for Barney. Every report from Washington is looked over with great esgerness, and the inquiry, "Has Draper received an appointment?" has become a standard question.

There was quite a little controversy in the Assembly this morning over a bill to divide the Yonkers school district, in Yonkers, Westchester county. The bill previously passed the Sanate, was referred to the committee in the House, reported by them, and the advantage taken of the absence of Mr. McDermott from the House, who represents that district, and a motion made to recommit to the Standing Committee to report complete. Mr. McDermott received a remonstrance, signed by upwards of four hundred citizens resident of the school district, whilst only forty petitioned for the law. The committee and the bill be referred to the Committee of the Whole, when all the facts could be made known in regard to the matter. He declared the bill to be an unjust one, and the means taken to secare its passage in the House unfair. There was a short discussion, pro and con, but the reported twill be referred to the Committee of the Whole, when all the facts could be made known in regard to the matter. He declared the bill to be an unjust one, and the means taken to secare its passage in the House unfair. There was a short discussion, pro and con, but the repotalicans made a party question of it, voted Mr. McDe

voted Mr. McDermott's motion down, and ordered the bill to a third reading. It will doubtlees be put through by a party vote.

Mr. Varian, from the Committee on Railroads, to whom was referred the bill to authorize the construction of a railroad in Broadway, made a minority report this morning against the bill. The following are the main points of the report:—

That the measure has been discussed by the applicants for the measure and its opponents, who have laid before the committee the various facts and arguments bearing on the subject.

That the annual rent of that portion of the property on Broadway extending from the Battery to Union square, constituting about one-half of the line of the desired grant, is between six and seven millions of dollars, and the cash value of the property over sixty millions of dollars, the owners of which are unanimous in opposing a railroad on this line, and yet the Legislature is asked by persons, not owners on Broadway, to injure the value of this vast amount of property by a railroad, without paying the damage. The applicants propose to pay only for that portion of the street which they use—say seventeen feet in width—and for nothing more, which payment is to be maise, not to the owners of the adjacent lots, but to the Corporation of New York, (xcept in cases in which such owner holds to the centre of the street, which is selden the case. It is safe, therefore, to assume that the petitioners do not expect to my a single dolitr of damage to those who own the adjacent property.

It is conceded that the grant applied for possesses a very great value, for which it is stated that one million of dollars have been offered; and further, that the property on the line will be seriously damaged. The undersigned considers it highly unjust to center such a benedic on the applicants and inflict such an injury on the owners, without requiring payment for the one and just compensation to the other.

The injury which a railroad will inflict upon the owners.

owners, results chiefly from narrowing the capacity of the street for ordinary vehicles, whereby the trade now carried on in stores on Broadway will be driven to other localities, causing a serious diminution of rents, and consequently a correspondingly depreciation of value. The wholesale business of the city, amounting

of rents, and consequently a correspondingly depreciation of value. The wholesale business of the city, amounting to several hundred millions of doliars, now transacted to a great extent on and near to Broudway, and this great thoroughlare in all its width is required for the convenient prosecution of this trade.

A table of the width of the street at different points is inserted in the report, and the width of axle of trucks, carts and wagons used in trade is also given, and the colclusion drawn that the space on each side of what is required for the railroad is wholly insufficient for two vehicles abreast. In streets in which the usual travel is but light and the passage of cars only occasional, this would be but of slight inconvenience, but Broadway is probably travelled more than any street in the world, not only up and down its longth, but by vehicles of all descriptions in crossing it. In the active part of the day, as early as 1852, it was crossed at Fulton street, during twelve hours of the day, thirteen times each minute. The number of vehicles which passed up and down Broadway, opposite Fulton street, was, at the same time, 1,216 per hour, which numbers have since been largely increased. The capacity of Broadway to accommodate an amount of travel so vast arises from the fact that vehicles can turn out of each others way. That their movements are regulated by the police, stationed at all important points, and that none of them are entitled to occupy any particular portion of the street, by running in a given straight line, with a right to compel others to keep out of the way. The sidewalks, which are crowded with foot passengers, frequently swerved about, would be deprived of much of their power to accommodate if privilege persons might pass up and down on a given straight line.

If a railroad was built in Broadway for passengers, the latter, in addition to two sidewalks of sideway for passengers, the

prived of much of their power to accommodate if privilegeo persons might pass up and down on a given straight line.

If a railread was built in Broadway for passengers, the latter, in addition to two sidewaiks of litteen feet in width, would have appropriated to them seventeen feet in addition, and if the road was constantly occupied with ears, as it is claimed that it would be, two narrow lanes, each sufficient for the width of only one vehicle, would be let for the thousands of vehicles that now use the street every day, many of which are driven into Broadway because parallel streets are too narrow, and many of them are occupied with railreads. The two lanes thus left by the railread track would be alled with vehicles passing one line up, the other down, and if any vehicle should stop it would not only stop the whole line, but arrest the encemous travel across Broadway, and prevent the transaction of business to an extent so serious as greatly to injure the value of adjacent property. This is the universal opinion of the owners, who are best able to judge of the effect of a railroad on the value of this property, and who appear as remonstrants against the scheme, and not as petitioners for it. The capacity of Broadway to accommodate the travel in vehicles would be diminished by a railroad at least fifty per cent. If a railroad is such a necessity as is claimed, which is deried, the applicants for it should pay the whole damage which such a roal will occasion.

The travel of passengers is now accommodated, and thoroughly and sufficiently accommodated, except at rare intervals, by omnibuses and by railroads on parallel streets, which omnibuses and by railroads on parallel streets, which omnibuses and the railroad that the omnibuses are to be excluded from Broadway to a great extent but it will be found that the bill reported makes no certain provision for this object, and that the partial provision which it appears to make applies only to a part of them.

It purports to displace only those whose greatest length

resion which it appears to make applies only to a part of them.

It purports to displace only those whose greatest length of line is on Breadway, while this applies to not exceeding one third of the whole number in use. The provision for displacing them is not compulsory, but is left to the ultimate decision of the owners of the lines. Whilst, therefore, there is no certainty of diminishing the number in Broadway at all, and that they will be left, from inadequacy of compensation, to comest with a radical for the travel, there are at least for hundred omnibuse will still be allowed in the most travelled part of Broadway, and thus still further add to the embarrassment to travel which a railread will produce.

The Hencon River Railread, which rons along the short, crossed various docks, and in avoiding compensation for the land, the injury to the business of the sterekeeper, whose dock was crossed, was taken into consideration and embraced in its award of damages. The same equitable principle should be applied in this case if a railread shall be granted.

But, instructs as the applicants have no claim whatever to the grant for which they ask, and as a railread in Broadway would be the means of immense damage to the owners on the street, and as the omnibuses well requirated will answer all the conveniences and necessitios of the public, the undersigned consider it highly inexpedient to grant the prayers of the petitioners, and offers the following resolution:—

Broadway, that the potition of Clinton Gilbert, Henry

the following resolution:

Breadway, Inst the petition of Clinton Gilbert, Henry
A. Hurlbut and Henry Van Schanck, for a railroad in
Broadway, be dealed. GFORGE W. VARIAN,
Minority of Committee on Railroads.

Minority of Commission of Approaching The Breadway controversy is rapidly approaching admire. During the tast twenty four moors the steam

tables is on without reference to safety, the brakmen and switchmen discharged, the valve tied down, and
the machin. Set traveiling at an enormous speed, to what
many precie, will be swift destruction when the
down breaks up. The the devoted heads of the Broadway
patriots. His tory "tributes to that ambitious philosopher, Archimides, the "oast that he could lift the world
if the could but had the pin. "on which to reach his lever,
if the world has been compen." differentially point of supbut not having discovered the interesting point of suptime to the superstructure by a sort of field.
Amending the trite saying of the Greenhorator, they
consider that true eloquence consists in the three great
points.—"Confidedne, confidence, confidence."

George Christy, the famous negro minatred, is saked by
brother "Bones" "What the world rests on?" George
naswers, "That it resis on rocks," "Ah," but "Bones"
regins, "What do the rocks rest on?" George, puzzled
for a moment, at last triumphantly answers, "That it as
rock all the way down." So with the Broadway billconfidence is the superstructure, and it is considence all
the way down. Last year a portion of the same party
were here with a bill for a rathroad in Broadway,
and it is reported circulated a certain amount of
scrip. Cening on the ground with the taint
of that operation still ingering around them
they presented a bill which the Legislature are asked
to believe meets every objection raised to previous
egislation, and bears upon its face the idea that
they were to involve themselves in every sort of faibility, so that it would seem that nothing but a disinterested regard for the public interests could induce
them to make the great sacrifice of accepting the grant;
but it is urged, and that, too, with many good reasons,
that when he provisions of the bill are dissected, it will
be found a

the most important subject under consideration by them. It is evident that the pipes are being laid on both sides, and in a comparatively short period we shall have some rich developements.

I notice in the city tax levy an item of \$75,000 for the improvement of the Russ pavement in Broadway. There is but one way to improve that pavement, and that is to groove it; and there are parties here who stand ready to take the job and do it on the most approved plan, give ample security for the faithful performance of the work—all for the sum of fifty thousand deliars. This item, therefore, looks like one of the operations of the ring—a la street eleaning contract.

The Assembly transacted a large absount of business this morning. A number of bills were reported, read and passed. Among the number read the third time and passed was the bill to amond the Unsace Building act for New York city, which was passed last winter. Soveral motions were made to recommit and lay on the table, all of which were lost. The opposition mostly come from members from the city of New York.

Mr. Birdsall moved to recommit it, so that all of the members from the city could see what the real provisions were. This motion was offered by Mesars. Webster, Hardy and Pendergast, and, in fact, all of the members of the committee to whom it was referred; also by Mr. Camp, who stated that these amendments had been examined and eached by a large number of the best builders and seeded by a large tote.

Among the bills which passed the Senate this morning was the following in regard to the regulation of the port of New York.—

An act to amend chapter 226 of the laws of 1858, entitled "An act to amend chapter 226 of the laws of 1858, entitled "An act to amend chapter 226 of the laws of 1858, entitled "An act to amend an act to eshablish regulation for the port

of New York:—
An act to amend chapter 225 of the laws of 1858, entitled
"An act to amend an act to establish regulations for the port
of New York, passed April 16, 1857," passed April 18, 1858.
The people of the State of New York, represented in Senate
and Assembly, do enact as follows:—
and Assembly, Section 7 of state act is hereby amended to read acdirection 1. Section 7 of state act is hereby amended to read ac-

Section I. Section I of said act is nervely amended to read as All fines and penalties incurred and received under this act, which are recoverable by or in the same of the commissioners under this set, shall be paid, except as otherwise provided in this set, into the treasurey of this teste, and the Freasurer of the set of the s

penalties as aforesaid.

I see that some of the allopathists are somewhat nervous under my dose in this morning's Health. I took if for granted that they really believed in their system and were opposed to the small homeopathic doses. I therefore administered a dose in accordance with allopathic principies as near as I understood that mode of practice if the dose was too large they have their own system to thank.

It he dose was too large they have their own system to them.

I notice that slips containing portions of my letter in Sunday's Herand have been printed and placed upon the desk of members. They have left out the best portion of it, or, rather, that part of it which relates to the frauds of 1853. This looks as though Law had a finger in this arrangement.

One of the stockholders in Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express assures me that those gentlemen have nothing to do with the baggage bills before the Legislature.

W. C. Knapp, one of the officers of the Senate, has returned from Washington this morning, with the papers in his pocket for the appointment of mail agent on the Harlem Railroad.

The Albany and Susquehanna bill came up for its thire reading at the afternoon ression. A motion was made to recommit to strike out the enacting clause. An exciting debate followed, lasting until the recess, and resumed again at the evening session. Speaker Littlejohn again made a strong speech in favor, and Messrs. Robinson and Kernan against it. The lobbies and galleries were

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

Senate. ALRANY, March 20, 1861

Mr. Goss reported favorably in relation to the collecof such lands for unpaid taxes.

Mr. Maximum reported complete the bill to extend

be imprisoned.

The following bills were passed:-Amending the act to establish regulations for the port of New York.

In relation to cases of murder and arson in the first degree occurrying previous to the 4th of March, 1800.

In relation to the Eric, Os vego and Seneca canals.

The vote on the bill to amend an act to regulate the sale of intexicating liquor was reconsidered, and the bill passed.

sale of intexicating liquor was reconsidered, passed.

Mr. Gardiner introduced a bill incorporating the "Female Academy of Visitation," Brooklyn.

Mr. Manieurs introduced a bill defining larceny. It provides that any person convicted of stealing property from the person, although less than fifty dollars, shall be adjuged guilty of felony, and punished as such.

Mr. J. McLeon Munury introduced a bill amending the act in relation to the public health. New York. It provides for the appointment of an inspector of vessels.

"ALBANY, March 20, 1861.

The Assembly met at nine A. M. A number of petitions were presented in favor of a rail read in Broadway.

Mr. Vaman, from the minority of the committee, made

a report against the Broadway Railroad, setting forth that property holders to the amount of over sixty millions of dellars on the line of the proposed road are opposed to it, while it is asked for only by those having no interest to while it is about to only by those naving no interest to show the injury the road would do to property. It was ordered to be printed.

Mr. berkan, from the Special Committee to incestigate the charges sgainst Jay Gibbons, made a report declaring

him guilty of the charges of bribery, and submitted the

following resolution:

Resolved, That Jay Gibbons, member from the Pist district, county of Alkany, has been guilty of official mise inducted and the property of a seas in this House, and that his each essely is expelled.

A leng debate sprang up on the motion to adopt the resolution at once.

Messus, Kernay, Bingham and others advocated delay, in order to give Mr. Gibbons an opportunity of being heard, if he desired it. heard, if he desired it.

The evidence and report eventually were ordered to be printed, and the resolution was laid on the bable for the present.

present.

A great number of bills were reported. Among those recorded favorably were the following:

To incorporate the New York Navigation and Celenization Company.

To amond the Equalization act.

Te aid the New York Juvenile Asylvin.

The bill to incorporate the University of Brooklyn was ordered to a third reading.

The bill to exempt the property of the Church Charity Poundation, in Kings county, from texatics was reported adversely.

The bill to exhipt the properties was reported adversely.

The bill to incorporate the Children's Home Society was ordered to a third reading.

The bill regolating the navigation of the causals and the collection of toils, which gives the right of way to steamboats, was reported favorably, and on motion of Mr. Watson moved forward to the second reading.

In the Committee of the Whole the bills to aid in the construction of the Lebanon Springs Raffrond, and to transfer unclaimed deposits in the banks and courts to the State treasury, were reported for the consideration of the House.

transfer unclaimed deposits in the banks and courts to the State treasury, were reported for the consideration of the House.

The afternoon and evening session was spent in debate on the Albany and Sosquehanna Railroad bill, which came up for a third reading.

Mr. Ilwicar moved to recommit the bill, with instructions to strike out the enacting clause.

A warm discussion followed, in which Mosses. Exercan, Romison, Richaimson and Charanan spoke strongly against the bill.

Speaker Littikuoun led the debate in favor of the bill.

After a strong passage at arms between Mr. Romison and Littikuoun led the debate in favor of the bill.

After a strong passage at arms between Mr. Romison and Littikuous the motion to strike out the enacting clause was lost by a vote of 46 to 66.

The friends of the bill were evidently dissatisfied with the exhibition of strength, and when Mr. Romisson moved an amoundment submitting the question of tax to a vote of the people at the next general election, they forsook their original plan of driving the bill to a vote to night, and

Mr. Taxay moved to lay it on the table.

This, after a warm shirmish and considerable delay in calling the roll, was caried by a small majority—58 to 51.

The House then adjourned.

Election at Burlington, N. J. At the election held here yesterday the whole democratic Union ticket was elected by about 100 majority This is a great gain over the opposition.

Bark Ida Ashore—The Huntsville. The bark ida, from Messina, bound for Baltimore, with a cargo of fruit, went ashore on Cape Henry on Monday & portion of her cargo may possibly be saved in a dam aged condition. The vessel will probably not be get off. The steamship Huntsville, from Savannah for New York, arrived here to-day for coal. She will leave in the morning for New York.

Markets.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.
PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.
PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.
PHILADELPHIA, March 20, 1861.

Stocks inactivo. Pennsylvania State 5's, 87½; Reading Railroad, 27½; Morris Canal, 55; Long Island Railroad, 10½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 41. Sight exchange on New York at par a 1-10 premium.

New ORIEANS, March 10; 1861.
Cotton—Sales to day 9,000 bales, middling, 11½c. a. 212½c. Sales of three days, 38,500 bales; receipts of three days, 4,500 bales, against 37,500 the same time last year; receipts a last year; 224,000 bales; receipts at all southern ports less than last year, 721 000 bales. Coffee—Rio, 11½c. Southern red wheat, \$1,50. Freights—Cotton to Liverpool, ½d. exchange on I london, 108½ a 107½. Sight exchange on New York at par a ½ per cent premium.

New Orleans, March 20, 1860.

cent promium.

NEW ORLEANS, March 20, 1860.

Ootton stendy: sales to-day 4,250 bales at 12c. a 12; for middling. Sugar steady, at 4½c. a 5½c. for fair fully fair. Molasses, 26c. Whiskey, 20½c. a 21c. Me pork, \$18. Freight on cotton to Liverpool ½d.

Monus, March 20, 1861.

Cotton—Sales of 5,000 bales at 11½c. a 11½c. for middling. The market is active and stiller.

Cotton—Sales to day 1,450 bales at a range of 8½c. a 12½c. The market is advancing.

PHILADELPHIA, March 20, 1861.

Flour quiet. Wheat firm: sales 5,000 bushels; white a \$1 25 a \$1 50; red at \$1 25 a \$1 20 cm firm: sales 6,000 bushels at 55 \(\frac{1}{2} \) c. a 57c. Mess pork, \$17 25 a \$17 50. Whiskey 18c. a 18 \(\frac{1}{2} \) c.

Drawings of the Delaware State Lotteries.—WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers of the DELAWARE, KENTECKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

58, 29, 15, 45, 31, 65, 13, 32, 10, 2, 52, 63, 8, 42.

DELAWARE—ELARS BS, March 23, 1861.

11, 9, 16, 40, 13, 3, 22, 28, 70, 77, 55, 18, 25, 57.

Circulars containing schemes, with fell particulars, sent free of charge by addressing either to WOOD, EDDY & CO., Wilmington, Delaware, Or to WOOD, EDDY & CO. St. Louis, Missourt.

The Drawings of the Sussex County and Comolisted Lottery of Delaware. R. FRANCE & CO.

The Legislature of the State of Delaware having given to R. France & Co. a lottery contract for twenty years, we, the undersigned, Commissioners appointed by the Governor of said State to superintend the drawings of said lottery, to hereby certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:—

BUSSEX COUNTY-CLASS 68, March 20, 1861. 48, 53, 5, 36, 69, 12, 41, 70, 42, 23, 71, 44.

Consolatoared Lottery-Class 43, March 20, 1861.

19, 3, 28, 27, 6, 24, 29, 67, 48, 61, 30, 37, 49, 35, 51.

Witness our hands at Wilmington, Del., this day (Wednesday), March 20, 1861.

JOHN W. WALKER,
JOHN W. WALKER,
Commissioners,
ALFRED R. WOOTTEN,
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing
R. FRANCE & CO., Wilmington, Delaware.

A Brief Address

WEARERS OF SOFT FELT HATS.

Presuming that to obtain a first class article at a cheap price is an object with every sensible man, I will prove in a few words my ability to supply the public with superior soft hats, at a lower figure than is saked for them elsewhere.

All my fabrice in this line are modelled and made in my own factory, while in all the retail hat stores in Broadway the soft fels hats offered for sale are the products of other parties, who make their profit upon them before the store-keeper makes his. Thus the purchaser pays both the manufacturer's profit and the merchant's profit in the price of the hat he buys. By purchasing at first hand this double charge is evoided. I have no manufacturer's profit to gay. I save it by making the fabrices myself. Consequently I can afford to sell, and do sell, cheaper than the merc hat merchant. Those who desire to put this matter to the proof are invited to call as my camblishment, 118 Nassau street, and examine and judge for themselves.

N. ESPENSCHEID, 118 Nassau street.

Steinway & Son's Overstrung Grand and Square Pianos are now considered the best manufac-tured; are warranted for five years. Warercoms, 82 and 84 Walker screen.

Storma' Spring Styles Gentlemen's Dress Hats, \$3 50, surpassing any on Broadway at \$4. No. 178 Broadway, Howard Hotel.

Brooklyn.—Charles H. Williamson's Photographic Portrait Gallery, Fulton street, opposite Clin-ion. Established 1851.

Major Anderson—A Perfect Likeness. ely engraved on steel, price 25 cents. W. H. HAMILTON, 212 Broadway.

10,000 Irlahmen Wanted—For the Seces-sion army and the production of cotton by slaves for the na-bots of England to dispense to beggars in the name of roi gion equality and liberty. British gold and temptation boun-ffully rewarded, and no questions asked. For further par-ticulars get your Photograph taken by HOLMES, 306 Broad-way.

Wheeler & Wilson's Improved Sewing Machines at reduced prices. Office, 595 Broadway. Empire Sewing Machines—The Cheap est, because the best, in market. Office 335 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated Family and Manufacturing Sewing Machines, 496 Broadway, N. Y. Batchelor's Newly Invented Wigs and Toupees are most perfect imitations of nature. measure card to 16 Bond street, N. Y.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Wigs and Tou-pea. The lest in the world; wholesale and retail and the dye privately applied. No. 6 Astor House. Batchelor's Hair Dyc—Reliable and In-stantaneous; black or brown. Factory 81 Barelay street. Sold and applied at W. A. BATCHELOR'S, 16 Bond street. Hill's Hatr Dye, 50 cents, Black or Brown. Best in usa Depot No. 1 Barclay street, Infallible Ongulat.

Moldavia Cream Forces the Hair, Whiskers and mustaches to grow luxuriantly. Sold and retail by W. A. BATCHELOR, 16 Bond street.

Trusses, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, &c. Drs. GLOVER & THORNE, No. 4 Ann street, under Barnum's Museum.

A Card.

The Indian Herb Doctor, F. THEBLETT, from Canada, will describe disease and tell his paile nature of their complaints or lilness, without receivinformation from them. No charge for consmitative vice. Office No. 303 Broadway, within haif a minut of the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

OUR MOTTO.

We use such Balma as have no strife with Nature or the Laws of Life; with blood our hands we never stain, Nor Poison men to case their Pain.

Our Pather, whom all goodness site, Provides the means to cure all illa: The strough Herbs, beneath our feet, Well used, relieve our pains complete.

A simple Herbs, a simple Flower, A simple Herb, a simple Flower, Chilled from the dewy Lea-Three, these shall speak with touching pow Of change and much to then. F. TUMBLETY, M. D.

Common Plan Part 1—Nos. 542, 724, 780, 145, 366, 407. Part 2—Adjourned to Monday.
UNITED STATES D. WAT COTET.—Nos. 11, 15, 16, 18, 2) to 26.
SUPRIMES COURT, CRECHT — Part 1—Same as before. Part 2—Nos. 624, 376, 700, 702, 704.
SUPRIMES COURT.—Part 1—Nos. 869, 1571, 1317, 163, 1575, 1579, 1581, 1583, 1587, 1589, 1591, 1593, 1495, 1597, 1599. Part 2—Nos. 18, 792, 1074, 1080, 1043, 930, 1646, 1082, 1084, 1086, 1088, 1090, 1092.

LEAVENWORTH—RANCIER.—On Wednesda V, March 6, by the Rev. Dr. Taylor, of Grace church, M. F., MAYENWORTH, to Mary A., eldest daughter of Gerard Banck er, Esq., all of this city.

WREN—MOORE.—At the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Dr. Harris, Gro. W. Wren, of Brook lyn, to Miss Mary Jake Moore, of this city.

Bullalo and Louisville papers please copy.

Died.

Augn.—In Brocklyn, Seddenly, on Monday, March 18, Handherta Walker, the beloved wife of Capt. G. B. Allon, in the 28th year of four age.

The relatives and friends of the family, the members of Polar Star Lodge F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her inte residence, No. 184 Dean street, Brocklyn, this (Thursday) afternoon, at two collects.

O'clock.

Boston papers please copy
BRUW.—On Tuckiny, Barch 19, after a long illness,
CATHARINE WOLFE, wife of George Brucs, in the 76th year CATHARMS WOLFE, wife of George Brucs, in the 78th year of her age.

The funeral services will be performed at Grace cheerch, Broadway, on Friday morning, at half-past nine o'sleek precisely. Her friends and those of the family arrespectfully invited to attend without further notice.

BURNS.—On Wednesday, March 20, of cancer in the stomach, Charles Burns, in the 32d of his age.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 1,005 Broadway, cerner of Twenty-seventh street, on Friday afternoon, at half past one o'clock.

Foinburg (Scotland) papers please copy.

COTIKAN.—In Brookiyn, on Tuesday morning, March 19, ALEXADER S. COCHRAN, aged 52 years, a native of Scotland.

Coursean.—In Brooklyn, on Taesday morning, March 19, Alexander S. Coursean, aged 52 years, a native of Scotland.

His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the corner of Carlton and Aliantic avenues, Brooklyn, this (Thursday) afternoon, at two o'clock, without further notice.

Glaggow and Paislay (Scotland) papers please copy.

Carder — At Newark, N. J., on Tuesday, March 19,

Groder Carter, native of Bristol, England, in the 22d year of his age.

English papers please copy.

Ceris — On Wedneeday, March 20, England, in the 22d year, 4 months and 18 days.

The funeral will take place this (Thursday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 4 Pacific place, Fwenty night street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

Davis — Suddenly, on Wednesday, March 20, Isangella, wife of Lyon Davis, in the 59th year of her age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 142 Riving on street, this (Thursday) morning, at eleven o'clock, without further notice.

Davis — Suddenly, and the funeral, from her late residence, No. 142 Riving on street, this (Thursday) morning, at eleven o'clock, without further notice.

Davis — On Tuesday, March 19, Judai Dalany, wife of John Palany, aged 45 years and 10 inouths.

The friends of her brother, P. Cuddy, also her brothers in law, M. Fletcher and J. Bilasy, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday afternoon, at two o'clock, from her late residence of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, from her late residence of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, from her late reside

ocides, from the residence of the parents, No. 282 Second avenue, without further notice.

GAYLER.—On Tuesday, March 19, Charles J. GAYLER, aged 64 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday afternoon, at three o'clock, from the residence of his son in-law, Wm. Okell, No. 142 Remsen street, Brooklyn.

Hutton.—On Tuesday, March 19, at his jate residence, 194 South Sixth street, Jersey City, Romer Hutton, in the 68th year of his age.

His friends and those of the family are respectfully requested to akend the funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from St. Mary's church, Jersey City, without further notice.

Heathy—On Sunday evening, March 17, James Heaty, native of county Fermanagh, Ireland, aged 48 years.

The friends and relatives of the family, and also those of his brother Owen, arefreepectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (thursday) afternoon, at half paat one o'clock, from his late residence, 133 Mott street.

HUBSON.—On Wednesday, March 29, Mr. Whildeney, M. Hubson, aged 45 years.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the Leake & Watts Orphan House, 110th street, this (Thursday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

JOINSON.—At Syring Valley, Rockland county, on Wednesday morning, March 29, after a long silness, Louisa A. Jonson, in the 27th year of her age.

Notice of the funeral will be given.

JENNINGS.—On Monday, March 18, ELIZABETH, wife of George H. Jennings.

Funeral this (Thursday) afternoon, at three o'clock, from her late residence, corner of Adams and Johnson stroets, Frocklyn. The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the only our of his age.

Languez.—In Hooklyn, on Wednesday morning, March 29, of pnoumonin, Warrier, twin son of Edward and Dora P. Lambert, in the 'oth year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence No. 64 Remsen street, without further notice, this (Thursday), morning, at nine o'clock. Remains will be taken to Philade

o elece. Remains in the ment.

McLeon.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, March 20, Janz McLeon, wife of John McLeod, aged 29 years and 8 months. The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to a d. her funeral, from No. 208 First avenue, on Friday retenoon, at two o'clock.

Mathews—Flags.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, March 20, at Grace church rectory, by the Rev. Mr. Flags.

20, at Grace church rectory, by the Rev. Mr. Flagg, Almert Mannews, Esq., of New York, to Carth Gwynny, youngest daughter of Henry C. Flagg, Esq. of New Haven, Conn.

McCare.—On Wednesday, March 20, Heost McCare, a native of parish of Killann, county of Cavan, Ireland, aged 75 years.

His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at two o'clock, from his late residence, 121 East Eleventh street. His remains will be interred in Calvary Cemetery.

MOGRE.—On Wednesday, March 20, Henry R. Moons, only son of Henry D. and Mary Moore, aged 5 years and 6 months.

MOORE.—On Wednesday, March 20, Henry R. Moore, only son of Henry D. and Mary Moore, aged 5 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday atternoon, at one o'clock, from 133 South Third street.

Fhiladelphia and St. Louis papers please copy.

Mensara—On Tuesday, March 19, of billious colic, Edward McNamara, St.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 7 Grabam street, Brocklyn, this (Thursday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

McGowan—On Tuesday, March 19, Donather, wife of Martin McGowan, aged 60 years, a native of Ballyshanan county Donegal, treland.

The friends of the family, and those of her sons-in-law, John Tracy, Patrick White and Patrick McGarry, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 312 Ninth street, this (Thursday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

Troy, Charleston and New Orleans papers please copy.

Miles.—On Tuesday, March 19, Joron Milese, only son of Jacob H. and Sarah E. Miller, aged 2 years and 12 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, correr Fifty-eighth street and Scoond avenue, this (Thursday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

McGean—Suddenly, on Monday evening, March 18, the Rev. Edward McGean, paster of St. Augustines church, Sing Sing.

A solemn high mass will be celebrated this (Thursday) internoon, at the church, Sing Sing, to which the reverend clergy his friends and acquantances are invited. The remains will not be brought to the city, as previously announced, but will be interred at Sing Sing on this day, in compliance with the desire of his late parishioners. Trains leave Chambers street at halfpast seven, in time for mass, and at eleven, in time for mass, a

invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, from the residence of his parents, No. 16 Douglass street.

Struckes.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, March 29, Nazarke Struckess, a native of Gramont, Belgium, of the firm of Struckers, a native of Gramont, Belgium, of the firm of Struckers, a native of this city, in the 41st year of his age.

His friends and those of his partner are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 213 East Tenth street, near Second avenue, on Friday morning, at half past eight o'clock, from whence the remains will be taken to the Church of St. Vincent de Faul, where the service will be held at half past nine A. M.

Sapuert.—On Tuesday, March 19, at his late residence, Lexington avenue, near Fifty sixth street, Tromas Sancient, in the 52d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday morning, at ten o'clock, from the Fifth avenue Baptist Church, corner o Fifth avenue and Forty sixth street, without further notice. His remains will be taken to Cypress Mills Cemetery for interment.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (fhareday) afternoon at one o'clock, from the Fifth avenue of his mother, 24s West Inity sixth street, near Ninia avenue.

Van Corr.—On Wednesday March 20, James Framence, won of Peter and Charlotte van Cott, aged 6 years, 11 menths and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (fhareday) afternoon at one o'clock, without further lavitation. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

West —On Wednesday, March 20, James Framence, won of Peter and Charlotte van Cott, aged 6 years, 11 menths and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, 24s west of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, 32 Norfolk street, on Friday afternoo

MINCHLLANEOUS. AT BARTLETTS. SEWING MACHINE NEEDLES FOR Wheeler & Wilsen, Slost, Sloger, and every media wholesale and retail. Salesroom till Broadway, corner of Gabai street.

MINCHLLAN EGOS. A SPECIAL NOTICE.
In consequence of the stagmation of business, will sell fer cash, at cost of importation, CLOCKS, BRONZES AND FANCE GOODS.

No. 2 Maiden land.

CLOCKS, BRONZES AND FANCT GOODS.

ASTONISHING PRICES FOR CHINA, GLASS, SC.

OR CASH.

We have just received large quantities of China, Glassware and other goods, per ships Admiral and Germania, which we are desirons to sell.

Look at the following bons did hist of prices, and competitive with any hills ever purchased:

Samples of the goods on exhibition in our windows. French China Dining Plates, of good quality, for a some sever before offered for less than 31 66.

Breakfast Plates for Sc., and Tes Plates 75c. per dozen. French China Tes Rervices, 34 pieces, for 32.

French China Tes Rervices, 44 pieces, for 32.

French China Tes Rervices, 44 pieces, for 32.

French China Tes Rervices, 44 pieces, for 32.

French China Tes Rervices, 45 pieces, for 32.

French decorated Tes Services, 45 pieces, for 32.

French Besons, 12.

French State Tes Services, 45 pieces, for 32.

French Besons, 12.

French State Tes Services, 45 pieces, for 32.

French Besons, 12.

French State Tes Services, 45 pieces, for 32.

French Besons, 12.

French Guide Dining Services, 45 pieces, for 32.

French State Tes Services, 45 pieces, for 32.

French Besons, 12.

French Guide Besons, 13.

French Gui

PAW TESTMONY.

New York, March 14, 1865.—This is to certify that I beets attended by erroral decisors for DEAFNESS, who fall to afford me any refer, until I went under the treatment Dr. Machineker, who relieved as instantaneously and stoped the binzing noise in my benty from which I surfaced.

THOMAS S. COPELAND, Sergi of Police.

DEAFNESS, SIGHT, NORT IN THE HEAD, AT ONCE GIZED, DY DR. VAN MOSCH MEEER, OCULIST AND AURIST. WITH ME ATHERRAL BAR MUALATOR AND PANOUS HARYNGOSCOPE.

Hundreds similar to the above can be seem at DR. VON MOSCHZISKER'S Office, 102 Minter place, between Fifth and Math avenue RADICAL CURE FOR HERNIA OR RUPTURE, WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS WHITE'S PATRY LAVER TRUES

Is a new and improved featurement, differing in principle action from all others. A radical crits a sheefed in all every case, as hundred will testify. Our Femile Support on the same principles Senses for meta, one of the same principles Senses for meta, one of the same principles of the same principles. The same principles of the same principles of the same principles of the same principles.

A UTHENTIC HERALDRY, AT GUBREDES, NO. Broadway.—Coais of Arma, Greats and Montes, procured from the most reliable sources; pointed in the fact style, or engraved for book marks, &c., &c. A T EVERDELL'S OLD STORE, 302 BROADWAY-

AT PRIORS THAT COMMAND THE MARKET.

NEW YORK KEROSENE ILLUMINATING OILNEW YORK PARAPPHE ILLUMINATING OILNEW YORK PETROLEUM ILLUMINATING OF
NEW YORK MACHINERY OILS.

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A MOST EXTRAORDINA TO FACT.
Silver Plated Ware, Table Cutlery, and every decition of House Furnishing Goody as less than name prices.
E. D. BABSF/Pttp, Cooper Institute,
Corner of Astor place, Third and Fourth avenue. N IMPORTANT DISCOVERY

NEWNOTION, BRONCHITIS, SOUGHS AND COLD A THE MAKORA ARABICA,

The Makora Arabica cures consumeted.

The Makora Arabica cures consumeted.

The Makora Arabica cures bronchin.

The Makora Arabica cures bronchin, coughs and colder the Makora Arabica cures sathma, acrofula and imperited the blood.

This unequalled remedy is now for the first time introduces the public. It was providentially discovered by a missionary while to-elling is Arabia. He was cured of consumption by its ne-fter his case was pronounced hopeles, by learned physicians

after his case was pronounced hopeles. By lear acu puj suring Europe.

We import the Makora Arabica direct from Smyrnathrough the house of Cloon & Gylippen, and we have shared as the supply put up in bottles ready for use, with full directions.

Price \$1\$ per bottle. Sent by mail, on receipt of price and the opening of the sent postage.

For sale wholesale and retail, by LEEDS, GILMORE & CO., Importers of Drugs and Medicines.

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A Price of Machines 540. Unusual inducments to agents. Parties not having full amount accommodated.

A PAIR OF REAL NOVELTIES,
THE PAPER NECK TIE,
THE RELIEF TIE,
THE LACE EDGE TIE,
SMITH & BRGUWER, Sole Manufacturers,
Sol als by wholesale jobbers generally.

A BSOLUTE AND EFFICACIOUS CURES OF CORMS A and Benious, without immediate or subsequent inconvenience. Mesers, RENDALL, 365 Brooms street, will lessed in a few days for Montreal. Thousands of the most councils sive and satisfactory testimonials can be seen. Residentiary risks made before office hours, It of and 5 of 8 of clock.



A NEW STVLE OF SHIRT, WARRANTED TO FEE.

A NEW STVLE OF SHIRT, WARRANTED TO FEE.
made to measure, at \$15, \$18 and \$24, &c. \$20, perdozen,
order made for less than half a dozen shirts.
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J. M. DOE & CO. offer at retail their large assortment of reserved, walnut and malogany Furniture, of their own manufacture, at very low prices. Every article warmaned to give satisfaction

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30 and 38 East Houston street,

Four doors east of Browery. CORNS, BUNIONS, INVERTED NAILS, RNLARGE Joints, and all diseases of the Feet cured, without per inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZaGHARIE, Surpsection of the Chiropodist, 760 Broadway. Refers to physicians and segons of this city.

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GEO, H. KITCHEN & CO., 561 Broadway, N. Y.

EL NOTICIOSO DE NUEVA YORK BOOK AND JOB PRINTING OFFICE prepared to execute all kinds of Printing that may be required in the Spanish language, such as Circulars, Books, Cards, Show and Hand Bills, &c., dos., with geomptices at moderate rates.

Office 24 Ann street, New York.

PANIC, PANIC.—MUST BE SOLD, 19,009 BOTTLES of Dr. TOBIAS'S colobrates' vecetian Limiment, This great remedy for pains and achies stands foremest among the infiments of the fay. Try it, 25 and 50 conta. Sold by all dugitar. Office No. 56 Cortlands terres is SELLING AT A SACRIPICE,

D. C. PEACOCK, London, and 405 Broadway, A splendid stock of Watches, Jowelry and Diamonds warranted first class, skiling off to close the business. T in factory, Glass Cases and Fistures in store, for sale low.

COUGHS, COLDS, RAISING BLOOD, PAIN IN THE SIDE AND BREAST, &c. These and aimiliar complaints are most certainly cured by HYATP'S Pulmarnia Salsana. Depot 240 Grand street. 75 comis per bottle.



TEAS, GROCSAIES AND PROVISIONS—Tits cheapest store in the world. There is up trait more characteristic of the American people than the wonderful pricing with which they can adapt themselves to whatere business seems to promise most success, no matter what their previous calling may have been. Thus the largest Grocery in America—one of the largest on the world—ing for their previous and ansurement—I mean THOMAS E. AGREW, of Greenwich sirest, in this city, who has not only visited every country on the globe that me any name in his tory, but had made himself familiar with some twenty languages. One would think that person who spent more